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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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WARE FRESSOLA VAN DER SLUYS & ADOLPHSON, LLP			GUZMAN, APRIL S	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/573,770	LAIHO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	APRIL S. GUZMAN	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 May 2009.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 38 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-10,12-20,22-29 and 31-38 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 11,21 and 30 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 28 March 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>03/28/06, 05/15/06, 05/07/07, 07/05/07</u> .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 05/08/2009 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

The Examiner acknowledges the receipt of the Applicant's amendment filed on 05/08/2009. Claims 34-38 have been added. **Claims 1-38** are therefore currently pending in the present application.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-38 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant argues that Friesen mentions inductive coupling but does not describe inductive coupling for conveying a signal carrying a digital broadcast, such as GPS signal and that although Tendler mentions a GPS signal, the skilled person would not consider modifying the cellular phone antenna, booster amplifier and cradle of Friesen so as to receive GPS signals. Examiner respectfully disagrees because as Applicant points out, Tendler describes a passive transfer antenna to couple relatively weak GPS signal from an active GPS antenna mounted

outside a car to an internally carried GPS antenna in a phone. Therefore, one skilled in the art would consider combining the teachings of Tendler and Friesen for the same reason of increasing range and signal quality.

Applicant argues that none of the prior art teach an amplifier adapted to be powered by a mobile terminal. However, Friesen teach that booster amplifier 6 will operate for input power levels from 0-650 mW so it can work with handsets 1 having maximum output power levels ranging from less than 8 to 29 dBm (column 4 lines 36-50).

Applicant also argues that none of the prior art teach an amplifier adapted to be controlled by a mobile terminal and a detector adapted to determine a position of a mobile terminal and a controller adapted to control operation of an amplifier in dependence upon the position of the mobile terminal. Examiner respectfully disagrees because cell system base stations continually send control signals to handsets. These control signals are used by the handset to control the power output of the handset 1. These control signals are received by the antenna 10 and pass through the booster amplifier 6 to the cradle 2 and handset 1. In response to the control signals, the handset adjusts the power of its output signals, these output signals pass back through the booster amplifier 6 and their power level is sensed by the directional coupler 26 and detector 38. When these signals reach the variable gain element 28, they are adjusted to the desired level based upon instructions the variable gain element 28 receives from the gain controller 36. The signals then pass through the amplifier, directional coupler and duplexer and out through the antenna (column 5 lines 55-67 and column 6 lines 1-5).

Applicant also argues that none of the prior art teach a filter adapted to obtain a signal from at least one other signal. Examiner respectfully disagrees because as signals are received

from the base station by the antenna 10, they pass through the connection 4 and duplexer 18 to the receive side. These signal then follow a path through a low noise amplifier 20, a gain element 22, a buffer amplifier 24, the duplexer 16 and the connection 12 to the cradle and handset 1 (column 4 lines 63-67).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-31, 34-35 and 37-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friesen et al. (U.S. Patent # 6,892,080) herein referred to as Friesen, in view of Tendler (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2002/0068549 A1) and further in view of Hwangbo et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2003/0192061 A1) herein referred to as Hwangbo.

Consider claim 1, Friesen teach a device comprising:

an interface (read as cradle 2) adapted to receive a signal received via an antenna (read as antenna 10) (column 4 lines 23-36); and

a loop or coil configured to couple inductively with a corresponding loop or coil included in a mobile terminal (read as telephone handset 1) so as to transmit the signal to the mobile terminal (read as cradle may have a direct RF connection to the handset or it may be inductively coupled) (column 4 lines 23-50).

However, Friesen fail to teach a digital broadcast.

In the related art, Tendler teach a digital broadcast (read as GPS satellite signals) ([0010], [0025]-[0026], [0029], [0039], and claim 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Tendler into the teachings of Friesen for the purpose of accommodating users of phones for transmitting information as to the location of certain services in which the phone includes a GPS receiver with the phone, the phone being carried in a handsfree cradle.

Friesen as modified by Tendler fail to teach the digital broadcast from a digital video broadcasting network.

In the related art, Hwangbo teach the digital broadcast from a digital video broadcasting network ([0020]-[0021], and [0024]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Hwangbo into the teachings of Friesen as modified by Tendler for the purpose of providing a set-top box system for viewing digital broadcasts, including: a plurality of televisions and one set-top box for receiving digital broadcasts including a multi-program, and transmitting single programs selected according to program selection requests of TV viewers to the plurality of TVs.

Consider claim 2, as applied to claim 1 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach an amplifier (read as amplifier 6) adapted to amplify the signal (Friesen - Figure 1, Figure 2, column 4 lines 36-50, and column 5 lines 1-6).

Consider claim 3, as applied to claim 2 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach wherein: said amplifier is adapted to be powered by the mobile terminal (Friesen – Figure 1, Figure 2, and column 4 lines 36-50).

Consider claim 4, as applied to claim 2 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach wherein: said amplifier adapted to be controlled by the mobile terminal (Friesen – Figure 2, column 5 lines 56-67, column 6 lines 1-5, and column 6 lines 11-38).

Consider claim 5, as applied to claim 4 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach wherein: said amplifier is adapted to intermittently operate

under control of the mobile terminal (Friesen – Figure 2, column 6 lines 11-38, and column 7 lines 20-37).

Consider claim 6, as applied to claim 2 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach comprising:

a detector adapted to determine a position of the mobile terminal (Friesen - Figure 2, Figure 4, Figure 5, column 5 lines 14-55, and column 6 lines 11-38; Tendler – [0032]-[0035], and claim 1); and

a controller adapted to control operation of said amplifier in dependence upon the position of the mobile terminal (Friesen - Figure 2, Figure 4, Figure 5, column 5 lines 14-55, and column 6 lines 11-38).

Consider claim 7, as applied to claim 6 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach wherein: the detector comprises a switch to determine whether the mobile terminal is attached to the extension device (Friesen – Figure 2, Figure 4, Figure 5, column 5 lines 14-55, and column 6 lines 11-38; Tendler – [0045]-[0048]).

Consider claim 8, as applied to claim 6 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach wherein: the detector comprises a sensor adapted to determine whether the mobile terminal is located within a predetermined distance of the extension device (Friesen – Figure 2, Figure 4, Figure 5, column 5 lines 14-55, and column 6 lines 11-38).

Consider claim 9, as applied to claim 6 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach wherein: the controller is adapted to cause the amplifier to

reduce gain when the mobile terminal is in a given position (Friesen – Figure 2, Figure 4, Figure 5, column 5 lines 14-55, and column 6 lines 11-38).

Consider claim 10, as applied to claim 6 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach wherein: the controller is adapted to cause the amplifier to be bypassed when the mobile terminal is in a given position (Friesen – Figure 2, Figure 4, Figure 5, column 6 lines 11-38, and column 7 lines 20-37).

Consider claim 11, as applied to claim 6 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach comprising:

an antenna for receiving an amplified signal from the amplifier and radiatively transmitting the amplified signal to the mobile terminal (Friesen – column 4 lines 63-67, and column 5 lines 1-6); wherein

the controller is adapted to cause the signal to be routed to the loop or coil when the mobile terminal is in a given position and to be routed to the amplifier when not (Friesen - column 4 lines 51-67, column 5 lines 1-6, and column 6 lines 11-28).

Consider claim 12, as applied to claim 1 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach a filter adapted to obtain said signal from at least one other signal (Friesen - Figure 2, column 4 lines 51-67, and column 5 lines 1-14).

Consider claim 13, as applied to claim 1 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach comprising:

input for receiving power from an external source (Tendler – [0026], and [0043]); and

a path adapted to deliver power to the mobile terminal to permit recharging of a rechargeable battery (read as phone battery 26) included in the mobile terminal (Tendler – [0026], and [0043]).

Consider claim 16, as applied to claim 1 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach which is adapted to be placed on a piece of furniture (Friesen – column 4 lines 23-36; Tendler – [0025]-[0027]).

Consider claim 17, as applied to claim 1 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach an antenna mounted on a roof or to an externally facing side of an external wall of a building (Friesen – column 4 lines 23-36; Tendler – [0025]-[0027]).

Consider claim 18, Friesen teach device comprising:
means for receiving a signal received via an antenna (read as antenna 10) (column 4 lines 23-36); and

inductive coupling means configured to couple inductively with a corresponding inductive coupling means included in a mobile terminal so as to transmit the signal to the mobile terminal (read as cradle may have a direct RF connection to the handset or it may be inductively coupled) (column 4 lines 23-50).

However, Friesen fail to teach a digital broadcast.

In the related art, Tendler teach a digital broadcast (read as GPS satellite signals) ([0010], [0025]-[0026], [0029], [0039], and claim 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Tendler into the teachings of Friesen for the

purpose of accommodating users of phones for transmitting information as to the location of certain services in which the phone includes a GPS receiver with the phone, the phone being carried in a handsfree cradle.

Friesen as modified by Tendler fail to teach the digital broadcast from a digital video broadcasting network.

In the related art, Hwangbo teach the digital broadcast from a digital video broadcasting network ([0020]-[0021], and [0024]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Hwangbo into the teachings of Friesen as modified by Tendler for the purpose of providing a set-top box system for viewing digital broadcasts, including: a plurality of televisions and one set-top box for receiving digital broadcasts including a multi-program, and transmitting single programs selected according to program selection requests of TV viewers to the plurality of TVs.

Consider claim 19, as applied to claim 1 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach apparatus comprising: a mobile terminal including a loop or coil for receiving the signal from the device (Tendler – [0025]-[0026]).

Consider claim 20, as applied to claim 19 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach wherein the device further comprises an amplifier arranged to amplify the signal (Friesen - Figure 1, Figure 2, column 4 lines 36-50, and column 5 lines 1-6).

Consider claim 21, as applied to claim 20 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach wherein the mobile terminal is configured to cause

said amplifier to operate when reception of a time slice is expected (Friesen – column 3 lines 34-37, and column 7 lines 20-37).

Consider claim 22, Friesen teach a method comprising:

receiving a signal (column 4 lines 23-36); and

providing said signal to a loop or coil configured to couple inductively with a corresponding loop or coil included in a mobile terminal so as to transmit the signal to the mobile terminal (read as cradle may have a direct RF connection to the handset or it may be inductively coupled) (column 4 lines 23-50).

However, Friesen fail to teach a digital broadcast.

In the related art, Tendler teach a digital broadcast (read as GPS satellite signals) ([0010], [0025]-[0026], [0029], [0039], and claim 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Tendler into the teachings of Friesen for the purpose of accommodating users of phones for transmitting information as to the location of certain services in which the phone includes a GPS receiver with the phone, the phone being carried in a handsfree cradle.

Friesen as modified by Tendler fail to teach the digital broadcast from a digital video broadcasting network.

In the related art, Hwangbo teach the digital broadcast from a digital video broadcasting network ([0020]-[0021], and [0024]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Hwangbo into the teachings of Friesen as

modified by Tendler for the purpose of providing a set-top box system for viewing digital broadcasts, including: a plurality of televisions and one set-top box for receiving digital broadcasts including a multi-program, and transmitting single programs selected according to program selection requests of TV viewers to the plurality of TVs.

Consider claim 23, as applied to claim 22 above Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach amplifying the signal (Friesen - Figure 1, Figure 2, column 4 lines 36-50, and column 5 lines 1-6).

Consider claim 24, as applied to claim 22 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach intermittently operating an amplifier adapted to amplify the signal under the control of the mobile terminal (Friesen - Figure 2, column 5 lines 56-67, column 6 lines 1-5, and column 6 lines 11-38).

Consider claim 25, as applied to claim 22 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further detecting a position of the mobile terminal; and controlling operation of an amplifier in dependence upon the position of the mobile terminal (Friesen - Figure 2, Figure 4, Figure 5, column 5 lines 14-55, and column 6 lines 11-38).

Consider claim 26, as applied to claim 25 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach detecting whether the mobile terminal is attached to the extension device (Friesen - Figure 2, Figure 4, Figure 5, column 5 lines 14-55, and column 6 lines 11-38).

Consider claim 27, as applied to claim 25 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach sensing whether the mobile terminal is attached to

the extension device (Friesen - Figure 2, Figure 4, Figure 5, column 5 lines 14-55, and column 6 lines 11-38).

Consider claim 28, as applied to claim 25 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach reducing gain when the mobile terminal is in a given position (Friesen – Figure 2, Figure 4, Figure 5, column 5 lines 14-55, and column 6 lines 11-38).

Consider claim 29, as applied to claim 25 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach by-passing the amplifier when the mobile terminal is in a given position (Friesen – Figure 2, figure 4, Figure 5, column 6 lines 11-38, and column 7 lines 20-37).

Consider claim 30, as applied to claim 22 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach routing the signal to the loop or coil when the mobile terminal is within a given range (Friesen - column 4 lines 63-67, and column 5 lines 1-6); routing the signal to an amplifier when the mobile terminal is outside the given range (Friesen - column 4 lines 51-67, column 5 lines 1-6, and column 6 lines 11-28).

Consider claim 31, as applied to claim 30 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach radiatively transmitting an amplified signal output from the amplifier (Friesen – column 4 lines 63-67, and column 5 lines 1-6).

Consider claim 34, as applied to claim 1, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach a coaxial cable connected to the device (Friesen - Figure 1 and column 4 lines 30-36).

Consider claim 35, as applied to claim 34, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach wherein the loop or coil is impedance matched to the coaxial cable (Friesen – Figure 1 and column 4 lines 23-62).

Consider claim 37, as applied to claim 1, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach wherein the loop or coil is configured to be coaxial with a corresponding loop or coil in a mobile terminal (Friesen – Figure 1 and column 4 lines 23-62).

Consider claim 38, as applied to claim 2, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo further teach wherein the amplifier is a wideband ultra high frequency low noise amplifier (Friesen – Figure 2, column 4 lines 63-67 and column 5 lines 1-6).

Claims 14-15 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friesen et al. (U.S. Patent # 6,892,080) herein referred to as Friesen, in view of Tendler (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2002/0068549 A1) and further in view of Hwangbo et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2003/0192061 A1) herein referred to as Hwangbo, and further in view of Ericsson et al. (U.S. Patent # 6,239,769) herein referred to as Ericsson.

Consider claim 14, as applied to claim 1 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo teach the loop or coil.

However, Friesen as modified by Tendler as modified by Hwangbo fail to teach wherein the loop or coil is a loop and the loop is arranged substantially around a perimeter of a face of the device.

In the related art, Ericsson teach wherein the loop or coil is a loop and the loop is arranged substantially around a perimeter of a face of the device (Figure 2, Figure 6, and column 2 lines 39-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Ericsson into the teachings of Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo for the purpose of improving coupling performance and connecting properties between the outside antenna and the portable telephone.

Consider claim 15, as applied to claim 1 above, Friesen as modified by Tendler as modified by Hwangbo and further modified by Ericsson teach the loop or coil except for the specific area of the loop or coil of between 10 and 50 cm².

Nonetheless, to the extent that Friesen as modified by Tendler and further in view of Hwangbo and further in view of Ericsson does not specify the exact range of the area of the loop or coil, this figure would have been a matter of routine experimentation to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made in order to couple signals from an outside antenna to a portable device with transmits signals inductively via loop or coil. See In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1995) (Where general conditions of the claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover optimal or workable ranges by routine experimentation).

Consider claim 36, as applied to claim 1, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo teach the loop or coil.

However, Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo fail to teach wherein the loop or coil is a loop and the loop is configured to be substantially parallel to a corresponding loop in a mobile terminal.

In the related art, Ericsson teach wherein the loop or coil is a loop and the loop is configured to be substantially parallel to a corresponding loop in a mobile terminal (Figure 2, Figure 6, and column 2 lines 39-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Ericsson into the teachings of Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo for the purpose of improving coupling performance and connecting properties between the outside antenna and the portable telephone.

Claims 32-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friesen et al. (U.S. Patent # 6,892,080) herein referred to as Friesen, in view of Tendler (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2002/0068549 A1), in view of Hwangbo et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2003/0192061 A1) herein referred to as Hwangbo and further in view of Applicant's admission to prior art.

Consider claim 32, as applied to claim 1, Friesen as modified by Tendler as modified by Hwangbo teach the digital video broadcasting network.

However, Friesen as modified by Tendler as further modified by Hwangbo fail to teach wherein the digital video broadcasting network conforms to an Advanced Television systems Committee standard.

In the related art, Applicant's admission to prior art teach digital broadcast networks can be used to deliver enhanced services to users having digital broadcasting receivers. Example of digital broadcasting networks include a Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) network, a Digital

Audio Broadcasting (DAB) network, and Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC) network and an Integrated Service Digital Broadcasting (ISDB) network (page 1 lines 8-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Applicant's admission of prior art into the teachings of Friesen as modified by Tendler and further modified by Hwangbo for the purpose of incorporating a DVB receiver into a conventional mobile telephone handset to allow a user to download large amounts of data quickly.

Conclusion

Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to (571) 273-8300 or mailed to:**

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to

Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to April S. Guzman whose telephone number is 571-270-1101. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 9:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m., EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Anderson can be reached on 571-272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/April S. Guzman/
Examiner, Art Unit 2618

/Matthew D. Anderson/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2618